

## WILLIAM STEVENS CAUGHT WHILE CHURNING BUTTER

Dick Lewis, Deputy Sheriff, Finds Erstwhile Jail Breaker Engaged in Peaceful Occupation.

## NOT BACK TO THE SOIL BUT BACK TO THE JAIL

Man Accused of Being Handy With Steel Saw Gives Information About Hart and Grimes Needed By Sheriff.

Enclosed in a woman'singham apron and happily working "down on the farm," while the shadow of a chain which he was operating mysteriously splashed an accompaniment, William Stevens, believed by the police to have evaded the law which required him to leave the state after his escape from the jail at Albuquerque, was caught last week, was found by Dick Lewis, a deputy sheriff, at a ranch house several miles up the valley early this morning.

Thring of jail life, and the necessary existence of the metropolitan of New Mexico, William had followed the popular trend and gone back to the soil. But while his job was unassuming that state did not fail for William. Lewis, who had been in the jail at Albuquerque, where, it is said, he sat in a steel cage and talked interestingly of the escape to Sheriff Romero and his deputies, who secured valuable information which will doubtless lead to the arrest of Dennis Hart and James Grimes, ex-convicts and United States prisoners who are badly wanted. Others who occupied with him have not been recaptured, will also be found in the opinion of the officers.

Stevens said he liked farm life. It agreed with him. Being something of a poet, he found delight in the warbling of birds, the hum of bees and the fragrance of blossoming orchards. He offered to work for his keep and his offer was accepted. But when William worked, he kept a wary eye out for the steel arm of the law. He succeeded in escaping detection and might have enjoyed his liberty to the end, had he not made the fatal mistake of learning to churn. As a milk maid, William was at a disadvantage. Enclosed in an apron, he had no chance to run, so when Lewis struck his head in at the door and he-locked William, and a last, desperate look at the old home town, he saw the apron and weekly, followed his captor back to more familiar haunts. This time, however, William entered the calabazas without a saw. The jailers saw to that. William, moreover, will occupy a little cell, to himself, where he can read a farm journal and learn more about the art of making butter from a woman's standpoint and he, at least, will be back from a cage shortly.

According to the story Stevens told the officers, he secreted himself in the big barn at Creighton M. Forester north of the city and remained there the day following his escape. He then continued north where he secured his job as daily maid on a farm.

Stevens denied all connection with the jail delivery and said he did not bring the saw into the jail. He said that the jail birds separated as soon as they left the jail and that he did not know as to the whereabouts of the others. What further information he gave, the officers decline to make public as it will be of service in locating other jail birds.

When a reporter made a formal call upon William Stevens at the county jail this morning, Stevens said he was not back to the soil, but back to the jail. He said he was not back to the soil, but back to the jail. He said he was not back to the soil, but back to the jail.

"I'm here," said Stevens, "because I'm here. I don't know where I'm going but I'm on my way. If you want to know any more about it, you will have to find out for yourself."

It was said that Stevens had been in the county jail for some time, and that he was not back to the soil, but back to the jail. He said he was not back to the soil, but back to the jail.

After all it's hard to leave good fresh butter for the kind that's rancid.

## CONDITION OF BANKS IS EXCELLENT

Comptroller of Currency Issues Statement Telling of New Mexico Institutions.

Staff Correspondent  
The Evening Herald  
Room 11, Post Bldg.  
Washington, D. C., March 28.—A comparative statement has been issued by the comptroller of the currency showing the condition of New Mexico national banks at the close of business on March 7, 1911, as compared with their condition at the close of business on January 1, 1911. This statement shows that the percentage of loans to deposits was 18.26 on March 7, as against 18.45 on January 1, an average being taken of all the banks in the territory. The loans and discounts were \$10,357,529, as against \$10,252,483 on January 1. The gold coin on hand, \$478,195, as against \$384,427 on January 1; the total paid-in capital, \$1,979,000, there being no change from the last statement; the surplus fund, \$855,109, as against \$855,000 on January 1, and the individual deposits, \$12,089,819, as against \$12,092,688 on January 1.

## TELEGRAPHERS WILL STRIKE ON APRIL FIRST

All Operators on Illinois Central Will Walk Out Unless Wages Are Raised Twenty Per Cent.

New Orleans, La., March 28.—A general strike of all telegraphers on the Illinois Central railroad will be called on April 1 if the demands of wages for a 20 per cent increase in wages are not granted according to a local representative of the telegraphers.

## NOSCHRECK MONEY IS IN SIGHT

Morris Gets Odds of Ten to One That He Will Go the Fifteen Rounds and Win the Fight.

Sapulpa, Okla., March 28.—Clayton S. Schreck, a local sportsman, has been heard to say that he is betting on Morris to win the fight with the champion.

Everything is in readiness for this afternoon's 15-round fight between Carl Morris, the Oklahoma "hope of the white race," and Mike Schreck of Cincinnati.

If Morris wins, his friends declare he will be the biggest white man to meet Jack Johnson for the championship.

Yesterday's population in this town was ten thousand.

Today it is double that.

Every train brought hundreds of fight followers.

No Schreck money is in sight. Ten to one is laid on Morris to win. Five to one is laid on Schreck to win. Five to one is laid on Schreck to win.

The game receipts will probably exceed \$25,000, of which the fighters will get 49 per cent.

## COAL FRAUD CASES INVOLVING RICH DEPOSITS OPEN AT SEATTLE

Alleged Conspirators to Defraud Government by Use of Dummy Entrymen, Are Placed on Trial Today.

## MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN ALASKAN FIELDS

Authorities Announce That These Groups and All Others Whose Claimants Are Indicted Will Be Cancelled.

Seattle, Wash., March 28.—The trial of the case of the United States against Charles W. Munday, Archie W. Shields and Earl E. Siegel, indicted with Algeon H. Stracy for an alleged conspiracy to defraud the government of 8,000 acres of coal lands in Alaska valued at more than \$100,000,000 by employing dummy entrymen, was begun in the United States district court today.

Stracy is a brother of Sir Edward Stracy, who is a fugitive in Vancouver. The claims that were located by the persons indicted are the richest in Alaska and are known as the English strays.

The government announces that regardless of the result of the trial the claims of this group and of all other groups whose locators have been indicted will be cancelled.

The indictments of these and other coal land claimants in the Alaskan coal fields resulted from exposures which created a sensation in official and political circles and resulted, in part, in the late Harding controversy, which culminated when Mr. Harding resigned as secretary of the interior.

The pretenses of the lands involved in coal deposits is said to be really unknown, but they are among the greatest coal deposits in the country and will eventually be invaluable.

## GERMAN COLONEL IS SHOT DOWN BY SOLDIER

Turkish Drillmaster Killed on Parade Ground by Private Who Had Been Reprimanded Severely.

Constantinople, March 28.—Colonel Van Schlichting, one of the German instructors of the Turkish army, was shot dead on the parade ground today by an Albanian soldier.

It was an act of vengeance, the officer having reprimanded the man for slacking.

The assassin was immediately placed in chains.

## BERTHOLD IS SHOT BY FEDERALS

Socialist Insurrecto in Lower California Wounded and Then Executed by Federals Is Report.

Mexico, Mex., March 28.—A fugitive, Berthold, from the fight at El Paso, was shot by the federal forces on the coast today. The report is that Berthold, a well-known socialist leader, was shot by the federal forces on the coast today.

## MADERO TO FORM GREAT ARMY AND MAKE HIMSELF ITS LEADER

Guerilla Warfare in Mountains and Deserts to Be Abandoned and Fighting Will Be Forced Now.

## NEW REPUBLIC DIVIDED INTO SEVEN GROUPS

El Paso, Tex., March 28.—The new republic has been officially abandoned by the Mexican insurrectionists according to a dispatch from El Paso today. The new republic has been divided into seven groups.

Madero's former associates have been divided into seven groups, each to be known as a separate army and to have a different name. The new republic has been divided into seven groups.

Each group is to have a different name and a different leader. The new republic has been divided into seven groups.

The new republic has been divided into seven groups, each to be known as a separate army and to have a different name. The new republic has been divided into seven groups.

## JAUREGUI MOVING OVER TO THE OTHER SIDE

El Paso, Tex., March 28.—Jauregui, who has been in the border since the revolution, is reported to be moving to the other side of the border.

Many women and children have been seen in the border since the revolution, and it is reported that Jauregui is moving to the other side of the border.

Seven hundred families living on the border near El Paso today applied to the customs officials to be allowed to cross the border.

They pleaded that they were tired of fighting to preserve their property as the risk of their lives.

Although business in Juarez is slowly improving, many families are leaving the city for the border.

The border is reported to be in a state of peace.

## MADERO CONFERS ON PEACE

San Antonio, Texas, March 28.—Francisco Madero, father and brother of the Mexican insurrection leader, Francisco I. Madero, arrived here today.

He went at once to the home of Alfonso Madero, where the local junta meets.

The Maderos and the revolution were a personal affair, but the insurrectionists claim that matters of moment are to be considered in connection with peace proposals.

San Antonio, Texas, March 28.—Francisco Madero, father and brother of the Mexican insurrection leader, Francisco I. Madero, arrived here today.

## PEACE WITHIN TEN DAYS IN MEXICO FORECAST OF MADERO SR.

Diplomatic Relations Have Progressed So Far That This Announcement Can Be Made Safely.

## VICE PRESIDENT RESIGNS NOW AND DIAZ LATER ON

Members of Insurrecto Chief's Family Are Assembled for Conference in San Antonio, Texas.

San Antonio, Texas, March 28.—Francisco Madero, Sr., father of the Mexican insurrection leader, declared on his arrival here today that peace in Mexico is assured, probably within ten days.

Diplomatic relations have progressed sufficiently, Madero Sr. declared, to make it safe to state that the office of the president, of present incumbent, is not to be disturbed.

The predicted resignation of the vice president, of present incumbent, is not to be disturbed. The predicted resignation of the vice president, of present incumbent, is not to be disturbed.

The predicted resignation of the vice president, of present incumbent, is not to be disturbed. The predicted resignation of the vice president, of present incumbent, is not to be disturbed.

The predicted resignation of the vice president, of present incumbent, is not to be disturbed. The predicted resignation of the vice president, of present incumbent, is not to be disturbed.

## SOCIALISTS MAKE BIG GAINS IN WICHITA

Complete Returns From Recent Election Show Party Has Nominated Its Candidate for Mayor.

Wichita, Kan., March 28.—Complete returns from yesterday's primary election confirm the surprising showing made by the Socialists.

These, the Socialists' nominal candidates, were nominated with 5,981 votes, and he and 4,019 votes the city's candidates, with 3,019 votes will have their names on the ticket at the regular election.

Four of the eight candidates for commissioner are Socialists.

## FEDERALS DEFEAT URES REVOLTOS

Seventy Were Killed in Pitched Battle Yesterday and Two Hundred Are Now Surrounded by Troops.

San Antonio, Tex., March 28.—Official reports received today tell of the overwhelming defeat of the rebels near El Paso today.

The rebels, it is said, were completely routed and now are being surrounded by federal troops.

The rebels are now being surrounded by federal troops.

The rebels are now being surrounded by federal troops.

The rebels are now being surrounded by federal troops.

## MAP OF WORLD IS BIG AFFAIR

American Section is Now Being Prepared by Department at Washington; All Countries Take Hand.

## BUYING LANDS FOR U. S. NATIONAL FORESTS IS THE LATEST

Department Announces That It Will Secure Tracts for Government Under Recent Weeks Law.

Washington, March 28.—The department of agriculture announces, through a circular which has just been sent out, that it is ready to begin operations looking to the purchase of land by the national forest reservation commission created under the Weeks law.

This law was passed with special reference to the creation of national forests in the Appalachian and White mountains. Under the secretary of agriculture is to examine lands and recommend to the commission for purchase such lands as in his judgment may be necessary for regulating the flow of navigable streams.

The circular which is now being printed is intended to give information to the public as to where and what kinds of land are wanted. Owners of land, the purchase of which will be considered by the government, are expected on the basis of this information to make known to the forest service, which will conduct the work for the department of agriculture, their desire to sell. Copies of the circular may be obtained by applying to the forest service.

The law is not restricted to particular regions, except that lands may be bought only in the states whose legislatures have consented to the acquisition of land by the United States for the purpose of preserving the navigability of streams. The states which have already taken the necessary action are Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia.

The first lands to be examined for purchase will be in the Appalachian and White mountains, which because of their attitude, steepness and lack of protection are in a class by themselves. The area which is believed to need protection is much larger than the government can purchase. Much difference exists, however, between different parts of the region. Careful examinations which have been going on for the last ten years have proved that the conditions which affect streams flow to an extent which are to be found in relatively limited areas, which are scattered more or less widely. By careful selection it is believed that much can be done for the permanent improvement of the watersheds with the purchase of a relatively small part of the land.

A blank form for the offer of land accompanied by the circular. Additional copies of this blank form may be had by writing to forest service at Washington. The kind of land which will be considered for purchase, if they fit within the designated areas, are set forth in the circular as follows:

Timbered lands may be bought either with the timber standing on them or with reservation to the owner of the right to cut the timber under certain rules in providing for preservation of the forest. These lands will form a part of the agreement for the purchase of the land. Since, however, the government cannot pay high prices it is not regarded as probable that much land bearing a heavy stand of merchantable timber can be bought. Valued and cut-over lands may be bought, as well as land covered with brush which is useful for watershed protection, burned land, and a small amount of farm land, whether cleared or partially or wholly covered by young timber growth. Good agricultural lands will not be considered. Objects may reserve the right to acquire valuable mineral deposits which are known to exist.

Proposals will be received for small as well as for large tracts, although small tracts can be examined only where the purchase of a considerable tract of land in the same neighborhood is under consideration. With regard to the price which can be paid, Secretary Wilson indicates that the policy of the commission will be to make the money available as far as possible. "For the most part," he says, "we shall have to pay out-of-pocket for lands without much merchantable timber. I want to make it plain at the start that I shall recommend this class of land only when it is offered very cheap. Profits of land at exorbitant prices will not be considered. I am frank to say that I hope to see a great deal of public spirit manifested by land owners. I expect some lands to be offered at nominal prices in order to add to the government in getting well started upon this wise and necessary policy."

The lands acquired by the government will be held as national forests.

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

## BUYING LANDS FOR U. S. NATIONAL FORESTS IS THE LATEST

Department Announces That It Will Secure Tracts for Government Under Recent Weeks Law.

## TREES WILL REGULATE FLOW OF STREAMS

Decision Has Special Reference to White Mountains and Appalachians; Other Regions Affected.

Washington, March 28.—The department of agriculture announces, through a circular which has just been sent out, that it is ready to begin operations looking to the purchase of land by the national forest reservation commission created under the Weeks law.

This law was passed with special reference to the creation of national forests in the Appalachian and White mountains. Under the secretary of agriculture is to examine lands and recommend to the commission for purchase such lands as in his judgment may be necessary for regulating the flow of navigable streams.

The circular which is now being printed is intended to give information to the public as to where and what kinds of land are wanted. Owners of land, the purchase of which will be considered by the government, are expected on the basis of this information to make known to the forest service, which will conduct the work for the department of agriculture, their desire to sell. Copies of the circular may be obtained by applying to the forest service.

The law is not restricted to particular regions, except that lands may be bought only in the states whose legislatures have consented to the acquisition of land by the United States for the purpose of preserving the navigability of streams. The states which have already taken the necessary action are Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia.

The first lands to be examined for purchase will be in the Appalachian and White mountains, which because of their attitude, steepness and lack of protection are in a class by themselves. The area which is believed to need protection is much larger than the government can purchase. Much difference exists, however, between different parts of the region. Careful examinations which have been going on for the last ten years have proved that the conditions which affect streams flow to an extent which are to be found in relatively limited areas, which are scattered more or less widely. By careful selection it is believed that much can be done for the permanent improvement of the watersheds with the purchase of a relatively small part of the land.

A blank form for the offer of land accompanied by the circular. Additional copies of this blank form may be had by writing to forest service at Washington. The kind of land which will be considered for purchase, if they fit within the designated areas, are set forth in the circular as follows:

Timbered lands may be bought either with the timber standing on them or with reservation to the owner of the right to cut the timber under certain rules in providing for preservation of the forest. These lands will form a part of the agreement for the purchase of the land. Since, however, the government cannot pay high prices it is not regarded as probable that much land bearing a heavy stand of merchantable timber can be bought. Valued and cut-over lands may be bought, as well as land covered with brush which is useful for watershed protection, burned land, and a small amount of farm land, whether cleared or partially or wholly covered by young timber growth. Good agricultural lands will not be considered. Objects may reserve the right to acquire valuable mineral deposits which are known to exist.

Proposals will be received for small as well as for large tracts, although small tracts can be examined only where the purchase of a considerable tract of land in the same neighborhood is under consideration. With regard to the price which can be paid, Secretary Wilson indicates that the policy of the commission will be to make the money available as far as possible. "For the most part," he says, "we shall have to pay out-of-pocket for lands without much merchantable timber. I want to make it plain at the start that I shall recommend this class of land only when it is offered very cheap. Profits of land at exorbitant prices will not be considered. I am frank to say that I hope to see a great deal of public spirit manifested by land owners. I expect some lands to be offered at nominal prices in order to add to the government in getting well started upon this wise and necessary policy."

The lands acquired by the government will be held as national forests.

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

## LEGISLATURE FAILS TO ELECT SENATOR

Denver, Colo., March 28.—There was no election of the United States senator from Colorado today, as the state legislature failed to elect a senator. The deadlock remains unchanged and no change in the lineup is in sight.

The deadlock remains unchanged and no change in the lineup is in sight.